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The
FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGIST
Official Organ of The Florida Entomological Society, Gainesville, Florida.

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THE ENTOMOGENOUS FUNGI

October was an unusually rainy month in Florida. According to the Weather Bureau the average for the state was 8.28 inches above normal, and only one station in peninsular Florida (New Smyrna) reported a deficiency. There was not a single day without rain at some station. Due undoubtedly to this meterological condition the entomogenous fungi have been unusually efficient this fall thruout the citrus belt. A careful count of some hundreds of citrus leaves at Gainesville showed that the fungi had killed 97.2% of the fall brood of whitefly—a percentage of kill seldom equalled in commercial spraying. In the order of their efficiency the fungi ranked as follows: the brown fungus, the red aschersonia, *Microcera,* the cinnamon fungus.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin 165 of the Experiment Station and the October number of the Quarterly Bulletin of the State Plant Board are of unusual interest and importance to Florida and other cotton-growing states. In this bulletin Mr. Geo. D. Smith presents "A Preliminary Report Upon an Improved Method of Controlling the Boll Weevil". "The gist of the method may be summarized in two sentences, as follows:

1. Remove all squares from the cotton plants about June 5 and destroy them.
2. Follow this at once with a thoro application of calcium arsenate or lead arsenate, using a suitable dusting machine."

These measures reduce the weevils to such small numbers that the cotton is enabled to set a good crop of bolls before the weevils again become abundant. Where this method of control has been tried the past year practically as much cotton has been harvested as would have been gathered were no weevils present.

The principle underlying this method of control is that towards which the best practice in economic entomology is steadily tending, viz., a very thoro cleanup of the insect and hence less need of frequent repetition, as near an approach to eradication as is practicable rather than temporary palliatives. This method of dealing with the boll weevil parallels quite closely the latest recommendations for the control of the curculio in peaches and plums, i. e., to pick up and destroy the drops with their contained larvae as well as poisoning the adults.

Farmers' Bulletin 950, by Philip Luginbill, treats of the Southern Corn Rootworm (Diabrotica 12-punctata). Altho a common insect in Florida, this beetle is with us not a serious pest of corn. In the extreme northern part of the state it takes a small percentage of the young corn. The author recommends planting in late April to escape damage from this insect. This beetle is very common in oat fields about Gainesville from January to March.

Dr. H. S. Davis, until a year ago head of the department of zoology in the University, is the author of "A New Bacterial Disease of Fresh Water Fishes"—Document 924, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

Carl B. James, Horticulturist for the L. and N. Ry., has recently published a very attractive and valuable bulletin on the satsuma orange.

THE SCOLDING BUTTERFLY

Dear Friends of the Entomological Society:

When a person arrives in a new country, the first things that attract his attention are the objects and customs to which he is not accustomed in his own country. So it was with me when I